

DeFazio has been a leader in fighting "free" trade agreements that have led to massive job loss and job dislocation, the withering of the U.S. manufacturing base, soaring trade deficits (\$677 billion in 2008 alone), and the erosion of U.S. sovereignty, among other problems.

He was part of the team in the House that defeated legislation to grant "fast track" trade authority to President Clinton. He also led the fight against giving President George W. Bush "fast track" trading authority.

He helped lead the opposition to "permanent normal trade relations" (PNTR) for China. He also opposed NAFTA and the creation of the WTO and has sponsored bipartisan legislation to require the withdrawal of the U.S. from NAFTA.

Despite his opposition to the WTO, DeFazio was selected by House Minority Leader Dick Gephardt to serve as a congressional delegate to the World Trade Organization ministerial in Seattle in November 1999.

He introduced legislation to establish a non-partisan Congressional Trade Office, to help Congress develop its own institutional expertise on trade matters in order to better evaluate the results of the Administration's trade policies.

DeFazio authored legislation, which became law in 1998, to establish an Emergency Commission to End the Trade Deficit. The Commission split on ideological lines and issued its final report in November, 2000. Since then the trade deficit has swelled to record highs, as U.S. manufacturing has waned. In July of 2010, DeFazio sponsored and pushed through the House H.R.1875, the Emergency Trade Deficit Commission Act, to once again force a comprehensive review of our trade deficit.

In the 111th Congress (2009-2010):

In July of 2010, H.R.1875, the Emergency Trade Deficit Commission Act, passed the House of Representatives, which was sponsored by DeFazio. This bill establishes an Emergency Trade Deficit Commission to examine the causes and solutions to reducing our trade deficit. DeFazio successfully authorized this commission 10 years ago, but with the trade deficit exploding to record levels, it is essential the U.S. protects its economy and reexamines its trade policies.

□ In May 2009, DeFazio collaborated with the Populist Caucus, House Trade Working Group and Progressive Caucus on a letter to the Speaker that asked that the Bush Panamanian Free Trade Agreement not be brought up for a vote.

In April 2010, the Populist Caucus included the End the Trade Deficit Act into the American Jobs First Platform.

In April 2010, DeFazio led a letter with 70 Members of Congress to USTR and DOT requesting the U.S. renegotiate the flawed section of NAFTA that allows Mexican trucks free range of the United States.

DeFazio cosponsored:

- H.R.2378, the Currency Reform for Fair Trade Act, a bipartisan bill to combat the predatory trade practice of illegal currency misalignment.
- □ H.R.3012, the TRADE Act of 2009, TRADE Act of 2008, which requires a review of existing trade pacts, including NAFTA, the WTO and other major pacts, and sets forth what must and must not be included in future trade pacts. It also provides for the renegotiation of existing trade agreements and describes the key elements of a new trade negotiating and approval mechanism to replace Fast Track – that would enhance Congress' role in the formative aspects of agreements.
- H.R.3786, the Reciprocal Market Access Act of 2009, would instruct the U.S. Trade Representative to eliminate foreign market barriers before reducing U.S. tariffs. This bill would also provide enforcement authority to reinstate the tariff if the foreign government does not

honor its commitment to remove its barriers.

In the 110th Congress (2007-2008):

□ In August of 2008, DeFazio introduced legislation, H.R.6795, the End the Trade Deficit Act, which establishes an Emergency Commission To End the Trade Deficit and places a moratorium on new Free Trade Agreements until the Commission has issued a final report and Congress has conducted hearings on the Commission recommendations. DeFazio successfully authorized this commission 10 years ago, and with the trade deficit exploding to record levels, now it a good time to relook at our options.

In June 2008, DeFazio wrote to President Bush urging him to file a complaint with the World Trade Organization against OPEC for manipulating the supply of oil in violation of WTO rules.

In May of 2008, DeFazio introduced H.R.6148, the Trade Agreement Benchmarks and Accountability Act, which requires that all future trade agreements to have quantifiable benchmarks. If the International Trade Commission finds any of the benchmarks are unmet, the President will be required to withdraw from the trade agreement. The benchmarks are:

1) Measures of new jobs, existing jobs that will be lost,

- 2) an improvement in wages for workers in the United States,
- 3) implementing and enforcing the labor and environmental standards,
- 4) Access by United States businesses to the market of each country that is a party to the agreement.

□ In April of 2008, DeFazio sent a letter to the United States Trade Representative protesting the recent World Trade Organization (WTO) ruling that U.S. laws restricting internet gambling violate the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Treaty. This is another example of the WTO overruling U.S. sovereignty. The WTO has pushed aside American morals and values in favor of free trade and required the U.S. to pay the Caribbean nation of Antigua \$21 million payment.

□ In April of 2008, President Bush broke protocol and forwarded the controversial Columbia Free Trade Agreement to Congress. In response, DeFazio voted to block consideration of the Free Trade Agreement because of Columbia's continued labor and human rights violations.

On July 24, 2007, DeFazio offered an amendment to H.R. 3074, the fiscal year 2008 Department of Transportation spending bill to prohibit the DOT from approving a plan to allow trucks from Mexico to travel anywhere within the United States. Earlier this year, Secretary of Transportation Peters announced the Administration's intent to implement a one-year pilot program to allow up to 100 trucking companies from Mexico full access to U.S. highways. The DOT made clear that at the conclusion of the one-year pilot program, the US-Mexico border would be permanently open to Mexican trucks without any analysis of the impacts of the program. DeFazio's amendment is intended to slow down the process to ensure that the DOT places a priority on ensuring the safety and security of our nation's roadways before they give Mexican trucks unfettered access to our highways. The pilot program does not ensure that Mexican trucking companies meet U.S. safety standards such as regulating hours of service, vehicle safety, driver training and licensing, and drug testing. Mexican drivers are often forced to drive up to 72 hours at a time and freely admit that they have to take drugs in order to do it.

The DeFazio amendment to block this program was approved by voice vote. A similar amendment offered by Senator Dorgan was approved on September 11, 2007. A final version of this appropriations bill has not yet been negotiated.

On May 15, 2007, the House voted overwhelmingly, 411-3, to pass H.R. 1773, the Safe American Roads Act of 2007. DeFazio coauthored this legislation along with Rep. Boyd (D-KS). H.R. 1773 legislation would extend the pilot program to three years and ensure that DOT establishes a process to analyze the impact of allowing Mexican trucks on our nation's roadways, before the border is completely opened. Provisions were also included in the FY 2007 Iraq War Supplemental spending bill to impose strict measures to ensure that the pilot program adheres to safety and security guidelines and that its progress is assessed by an independent panel.

On July 30, 2007, DeFazio joined several colleagues in introducing H.Res. 589, legislation expressing the sense of congress that fast-track trade negotiating authority for the President should not be renewed. Under the Constitution, Congress regulates commerce with foreign nations. Under fast-track, Congress delegates that authority to the President and can only vote up or down on resulting trade deals via an expedited process without amendment. DeFazio has opposed fast-track under both Democratic and Republican presidents. Fast-track expired on July 1, 2007. To date, Congress has not considered legislation to renew it.

In January of 2007, DeFazio reintroduced legislation, H.R. 548, to establish a Congressional Trade Office (CTO). The U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission (created by legislation authored by DeFazio in 1998) recommended the creation of a CTO, modeled on the Congressional Budget Office, to provide non-partisan, expert analysis on trade issues.

DeFazio cosponsored:

- □ H.RES.977, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that rebate checks would better stimulate the economy if spent on American-made products and services from

American-owned companies.

- H.RES.1182, Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that American flags flown on Federal Government buildings and on Federal property be made in the United States.

- H.R.4329, NAFTA Accountability Act. which requires the President to withdraw and refrain from expanding NAFTA to other countries until we have a new trade model. It also prohibits fast track for NAFTA-related trade bills.

- □ H.R.5960, Supporting America's Manufacturers Act, which establishes a Congressional review of the section 421 petition process. The 421 process permits a domestic manufacturer to file a petition with the International Trade Commission (ITC) if they believe their business has suffered due to a surge of Chinese imports. If a majority of the ITC votes to provide relief, it forwards recommendations to the president who may then accept, modify, or reject their decision. If the president were to provide relief less than the ITC's recommendation or deny relief altogether, this legislation would allow Congress to pass a joint resolution to overrule the decision should it choose.

- □ H.R.6180, TRADE Act of 2008, which requires a review of existing trade pacts, including NAFTA, the WTO and other major pacts, and sets forth what must and must not be included in future trade pacts. It also provides for the renegotiation of existing trade agreements and describes the key elements of a new trade negotiating and approval mechanism to replace Fast Track – that would enhance Congress' role in the formative aspects of agreements.

- □ DeFazio was a cosponsor of H.R. 169, legislation that requires that when the U.S. trade deficit with a given country exceeds \$10 billion or more for three consecutive years, the President must take steps to bring that trading relationship back into balance.

- DeFazio was again a cosponsor of H.R. 1992, the Decent Working Conditions and Fair Competition Act. This legislation bars the import and sale of goods made with foreign prison or sweatshop labor; gives retailers and shareholders a right to hold violators accountable; and prohibits the federal government from buying prohibited goods.

- DeFazio was a cosponsor of H.R. 782 and H.R. 2942, both bills targeted at unfair trade from China. The bills would allow U.S. companies and workers harmed by China's undervalued currency to file complaints under U.S. anti-dumping (selling goods at below cost) and countervailing duty laws (to counter government subsidies). This right would apply to goods from all non-market economies, not just China.

- □ DeFazio was a cosponsor of H.R. 2108, legislation to set certification and inspection requirements for foreign governments and foreign firms seeking to import goods (food or otherwise) into the U.S. It would also enhance the FDA's recall authority.

- □ DeFazio was a cosponsor of H.R. 3077, legislation to prohibit the importation into the United States of any seafood or seafood product capable of use as human food from any foreign country unless: (1) the country applies for, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services issues, a certification finding that the country maintains seafood safety and inspection programs that use reliable analytical methods and that are at least as protective of human health as U.S. programs; and (2) such certification remains in effect. Directs the Secretary to: (1) periodically review such certifications; (2) revoke such certifications if the country involved is not maintaining seafood safety programs that meet the standards described in this Act; and (3) inspect individual establishments to ensure that the seafood safety programs of the foreign country involved meet such standards.

In the 109th Congress (2005-2006):

DeFazio is a cosponsor of H.R. 5635, the Decent Working Conditions and Fair Competition Act. This legislation bars the import and sale of goods made with foreign prison or sweatshop labor; gives retailers and shareholders a right to hold violators accountable; and prohibits the federal government from buying prohibited goods.

DeFazio continued to advocate on behalf of Oregon companies who have had their intellectual property stolen by Chinese companies. DeFazio introduced bipartisan legislation, H.Con.Res. 303 urging the Bush administration to file a complaint at the WTO against China for its failure to uphold its obligations to protect intellectual property. The resolution also urges the administration to pursue unilateral options under U.S. trade law to impose penalties on Chinese goods in response to its intellectual property failures. And, DeFazio wrote to the Chairman of the House Committee on Small Business on September 8, 2005, urging the Committee to hold hearings on the impact of China=s intellectual property theft on small businesses, including three in Southwest Oregon that have contacted Rep. DeFazio about their experiences. DeFazio also again wrote to President Bush on November 16, 2005 urging him to use his summit with Chinese President Hu Jintao to warn them that the U.S. planned to file a WTO complaint.

DeFazio was a leading critic of President Bush=s proposal to expand the NAFTA to Central America via H.R. 3045, the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). DeFazio wrote an op-ed against CAFTA in May 2005 that explained the flaws in the agreement. He followed up with a memo to editorial boards in Oregon that same month that provided a variety of resources detailing the problems with the agreement. DeFazio also wrote a July 11, 2005, letter to his colleagues explaining that the International Trade Commission actually found that CAFTA would increase already record U.S. trade deficits. Unfortunately, the House approved CAFTA in a late night vote, after significant arm-twisting by the Republican leadership. The final vote on July 28, 2005, was 217-215.

DeFazio also voted against H.R. 4340, the Bahrain Free Trade Agreement because it contained the same conceptual flaws as CAFTA. H.R. 4340 was approved 327-95 on December 7, 2005.

Once again, DeFazio fought to protect timber and wood products industry jobs from unfair trade by Canada. On December 8, 2005, DeFazio wrote to USTR Portman and Commerce Secretary Gutierrez urging that the U.S. appeal a NAFTA panel ruling that resulted in the U.S. deciding to drastically lower tariffs on softwood lumber imports from Canada, despite large piles of evidence that timber from Canada is subsidized by the government and is sometimes sold below the cost of production into the U.S. market. The administration signed an agreement with Canada on September 12, 2006.

DeFazio is a cosponsor of several bills to overhaul U.S. trade policies, including:

- H.J.Res. 27 - withdraws the U.S. from the WTO;
- H.R. 728 - pulls China=s special access to the U.S. market;
- H.R. 1216 - allows tariffs to be imposed against subsidized goods from non-market economies like China;
- H.R. 1498 - allows tariffs to be imposed in response to China=s manipulation of its currency (which artificially lowers the cost of its goods on world markets).
- H.R. 4405 - requires that when the U.S. trade deficit with a given country exceeds \$10 billion or more for three consecutive years, the President must take steps to bring that trading relationship back into balance.

DeFazio continued to express concerns about the human rights and labor rights records of U.S. trading partners.

DeFazio signed a letter to U.S. Trade Representative Zoellick on January 13, 2005, expressing

concerns about U.S. trade negotiations with Colombia in light of violence against Colombian workers and unionists.

DeFazio signed a letter to President Bush in January 2005, expressing concerns about the expiration of the WTO=s textile agreement, which would lead to a massive surge in Chinese textile exports to the U.S. and other countries.

In relation to the Andean trade negotiations, DeFazio signed a January 2005 letter to Ecuadorean trade minister expressing concerns about Ecuador=s failures to uphold workers rights.

DeFazio joined several colleagues in writing to Labor Secretary Chao in February 2005 regarding Mexico=s violations of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), the NAFTA labor side agreement.

DeFazio and others wrote to USTR on March 10, 2005 expressing deep concern about Guatemala=s (a CAFTA signatory) poor record on labor issues, including inadequate labor laws, poor enforcement of even existing laws, and numerous broken promises to improve the situation.

On June 14, 2005, DeFazio joined dozens of his colleagues in writing to the presidents of the CAFTA countries expressing opposition to CAFTA and urging that the agreement be renegotiated in order to create livable wages, sustainable development, environmental protections, and supporting democracy.

On November 7, 2005, DeFazio joined several colleagues in writing to USTR Rob Portman outlining concerns with the ongoing negotiations to establish an Andean Free Trade Agreement with Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The letter outlined concerns in the areas of agriculture, intellectual property, and labor rights.

On November 28, 2005, DeFazio signed a letter to Labor Secretary Chao regarding Mexico=s failure to uphold its obligations under the NAALC, including labor protections for children,

prohibition of forced labor, freedom of association, protection of the right to organize, strike and bargain collectively, and prevention of occupational injury and illness.

On June 23, 2006, DeFazio sign a letter to President Bush urging that his administration open up a Section 301 investigation into China=s abusive labor practices.

In the 108th Congress (2003-2004):

DeFazio provided detailed critiques of two bilateral trade agreements with Chile and Singapore, highlighting in particular the inadequate labor protections, the provisions that granted foreign investors the ability to overturn U.S. public health and safety regulations, and the impact the agreements would have on the U.S. trade deficit. The Chile and Singapore deals are serving as models for the Bush Administration's effort to expand NAFTA to Central America in 2004 and the entire Western Hemisphere in 2005, both deals DeFazio opposes as he opposed the original NAFTA deal. Although both the Chile and Singapore agreements were approved by Congress, the 155 votes against the Singapore deal and the 156 votes against the Chile deal that DeFazio helped to gather were far larger than expected by independent analysts.

Videx, a Corvallis-based manufacturer, reported to DeFazio that one of its product lines had been counterfeited by a Chinese company, which caused Videx's sales in China to drop from \$1.2 million a year to \$200,000. In response, DeFazio coordinated letters to the Secretary of Commerce and the U.S. Trade Representative that were signed by Representative Hooley and Senators Wyden and Smith urging the Administration to use every tool at its disposal, including bringing the situation to the attention of high-level Chinese officials and filing a complaint at the World Trade Organization against China for violating its intellectual property commitments. DeFazio continues to monitor this situation. To date, the Administration has raised this issue with counterparts in China, but has not been willing to go beyond words to actually file a trade complaint at the WTO.

DeFazio is a cosponsor of H.R. 3228, legislation to repeal preferential access to the U.S. market for China.

DeFazio is also a cosponsor of H.R. 2879, legislation to repeal fast-track trade negotiating authority for the president. If enacted, this legislation would slow down the consideration of trade agreements and allow congress to amend them to preserve U.S. jobs and protect U.S. workers.

In the 107th Congress (2001-2002):

Successfully pressured President Bush to release the draft text of the agreement to establish a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by expanding the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) to the entire Western Hemisphere. DeFazio coordinated congressional efforts to liberate the FTAA text with those of dozens of labor, environment, farm, and human rights organizations. The release of the FTAA text is the first time the text of a major trade agreement was released to the public this early in the negotiations.

Authored the bipartisan ASoftwood Lumber Fair Competition Act@ (H.R. 2181) along with Representative Charlie Norwood (R-GA). H.R. 2181 would require the President to impose tariffs and surcharges, or negotiate a voluntary export restraint agreement with Canada in order to stop the unfair subsidies received by Canadian producers. The DeFazio legislation was endorsed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the NW Ecosystem Alliance, and the Alliance for Sustainable Jobs and the Environment. In response to a case filed by the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, the Bush Administration has imposed duties, like those called for in H.R. 2181, of up to 32 percent.

Authored H.R. 3422, legislation to establish a Congressional Trade Office (CTO). The U.S. Trade Deficit Review Commission (created by legislation authored by DeFazio in 1998) recommended the creation of a CTO, modeled on the Congressional Budget Office, to provide non-partisan, expert analysis on trade issues.

Worked as a member of Minority Whip David Bonior=s whip team against fast track trade negotiating authority for the President. DeFazio takes seriously Congress= constitutional duty to Aregulate commerce with foreign nations@ and considers fast track an inappropriate delegation of authority to the Executive Branch. He helped defeat fast track for President Clinton in 1998. The final vote was 215-214 in favor of fast track for President Bush.

DeFazio is the lead cosponsor of H.R. 1973, the AIntegrity of the United States Courts Act of

2001, legislation introduced by Representative Norwood (R-GA). H.R. 1973 is intended to address misinterpretations of U.S. trade laws by the secret binational panels that hear complaints under NAFTA. This legislation would allow any party the option of appealing a NAFTA panel ruling to the U.S. Court of International Trade. This would help address some of the constitutional questions of the tribunals set up under NAFTA Chapter 19.

DeFazio is a member of the bipartisan House Cuba Working Group, which contains more than 40 Members of the House, equally divided between Democrats and Republicans. Among the goals of the working group are lifting the food and medicine embargo against Iraq to create markets for U.S. goods and lifting the travel ban against U.S. citizens visiting Cuba.

Received the Fair Trade for Our Future Award presented by the Oregon Fair Trade Coalition for his commitment to working families, the environment, and family farmers.

In the 106th Congress (1999-2000)

One of the leaders in the House in the attempt to defeat legislation to grant permanent most-favored nation status to China.

DeFazio was also the lead Democrat on the floor during consideration of legislation, which he favored, to withdraw from the World Trade Organization.

Received a superior rating on the U.S. Business and Industry Council's trade report card Included on the USBIC's honor role for 2000. Honor role members demonstrate a commitment to defending the integrity and vitality of the American economy.

In the 105th Congress (1997-1998)

Author of H.R.2651, a bill to establish an Emergency Commission to End the Trade Deficit. This bill established a panel to examine the failures of U.S. trade policy and suggest policy changes. The bill became law on May 1, 1998 as part of H.R.3579, the fiscal year 1998 supplemental appropriations bill and the panel issued its conclusions on November 14, 2000. DeFazio secured the appointment of Ken Lewis, an Oregon businessman, to the panel.

Played lead role in defeat of President Clinton's Fast Track trade initiative

In the 104th Congress (1995-1996):

Author of H.R. 499, bipartisan legislation to require the withdrawal of the U.S. from NAFTA.

In the 103rd Congress (1993-1994)

□ November 1993, DeFazio voted against the North American Free Trade Agreement.

□ November 1994, DeFazio voted against U.S. participation in the World Trade Organization.

In the 100th Congress (1987-1988):

Author of H.R. 3684, a bill to amend the Buy American Act to include services. For example, the bill would prohibit a foreign construction firm from bidding on federally financed projects when that firm's government prohibits foreign firms from competing in its own markets. The bill was included in the 1987 Omnibus Trade Bill, H.R.4848, which was signed into law on August 23, 1988.